

AN EDITORIAL
**KEEP YOUR EYE
ON THE TARGET**

The fight to revise the WPA-wrecking Woodrum Bill is gaining new spirit, new strength and new supporters every day.

In practically every state in the Union the campaign to save the WPA is taking on whirlwind proportions. The method of waging the battle may vary from city to city, but everywhere one fact is emblazoned across the sky:

The unemployed, with the support of the employed workers and the people in general, are determined that Congress shall not go home before it undoes the crime of the Tories.

It is a pleasure to be able to record that in addition to the stand taken by the CIO, the Workers Alliance and other progressive organizations, the A. F. of L. has considered it important enough to call together the presidents of all its unions and to demand that Congress restore the prevailing wage.

But unfortunately, the action taken by this conference of A. F. of L. leaders does not guarantee that the A. F. of L. workers who are now battling for the prevailing wage, will win their fight.

On the one hand, the A. F. of L. conference took no responsibility for the strikes of the A. F. of L. membership, while, on the other hand, it proposed no alternative method of struggle, such as the one-day stoppages being organized by the Workers Alliance.

In the second place, the conference took up none of the other issues facing the WPA workers, with the exception of the need for restoring the Federal Theatre. It was completely silent on the necessity for preventing the lay-off of 650,000 workers between now and Aug. 31, and for stopping the monthly slash of from \$5 to \$20 which will hit 2,000,000 WPA workers after that date. The neglect of these burning issues can only hurt the workers now fighting for the prevailing wage. For in a fight like the present one, unity of all the workers is absolutely essential if the outcome is to be victory. In failing to speak out on these issues, the A. F. of L. leaders were continuing the unforgivable silence which they maintained all during the time that the fight was waging in the Halls of Congress.

But clearly the most disturbing thing about the A. F. of L. conference was the fact that the reactionaries among the leadership—those who are opposed to the WPA in principle and consider that day lost on which they do not attack something progressive—were there in force and even had a hand in writing the resolution.

This resolution, written by the Republican Party henchman, Matthew Woll, actually attacked the WPA in the self-same words of Woodrum and the other Tories: that it "competes" with private business. Woll was repeating here the scandalous statement he had made the previous day to the longshoremen when he said he hoped the WPA strike would win but he was opposed to federal spending. As if to say: "Here's hoping you win the battle but lose the war."

The attempt of Matthew Woll and some of his friends, to place the responsibility for the present situation upon the New Deal is a shameful misrepresentation of the facts.

Who wrote the Woodrum Bill—the New Dealers or the coalition of Reactionary Republicans and Garnetrats?

Everybody knows that the bill was written by the Tories and that it was passed in the House only over the determined resistance of New Dealers like Representatives Marcantonio, Casey, Sabath, Coffee and Cannon of Missouri. Everybody knows that when the bill then came to the Senate, it was the New Dealers, like Senators Wagner, Murray, Pepper, Norris and Mead who successfully fought to restore the prevailing wage, and the federal theatre and to revise the rest of the measure.

Everybody knows that when the criminal House bill and the vastly improved Senate measure went into conference room, it was a small handful of Tories who rejected the Senate measure and accepted the bill as written by the House.

And everybody knows that when the bill reached the President for his signature, after being deliberately held up by the Tories for months, it was 10 P.M. In two hours, the WPA would have gone out of existence altogether. The President had no alternative but to sign the bill. But he did not do so without first writing a bitter denunciation of a measure which, as he said, would work "definite hardship and inequality on more than two million American citizens."

And everybody knows that at this moment in the House and the Senate, it is the New Dealers who have introduced the legislation to save the WPA while the Tories are fighting for adjournment before anything can be done.

These are the facts. They are clear and unmistakable. And the people will never forget them no matter how Matthew Woll and the Tory press may try to hoodwink them.

Of course, the fact that the Tories are responsible for the Woodrum Bill is no excuse for some of the things that are being done by those who are administering it.

Administration spokesmen say that they are bound by the law. This is true, of course. But isn't the law flexible enough to avoid laying off the strikers? And is Col. Harrington carrying out the spirit of the New Deal when he rushes the dismissals of the theatre workers even ahead of the date set by Congress? Doesn't this raise a suspicion that Col. Harrington is going beyond the law?

New Deal circles must be particularly vigilant not to let the reactionaries maneuver against them. They must be careful not to give people like Woll a handle on which to hang anti-New Deal propaganda.

The key to a successful fight against the Woodrum Bill is the unity of all section of labor. Why can't the splendid coordinated action which CIO, A. F. of L. and Workers Alliance are carrying out in other cities, be repeated here in New York? And why can't there be coordinated action on a nation-wide scale against every wrecking provision of the Woodrum Bill?

The United States Conference of Mayors meets today in Washington. It should be urged to vigorously take up the fight. Above all, the entire labor movement should swing behind the one-day stoppage called by the Workers Alliance for July 20.

Unity and still more unity must be the watch-word. The Tories in Congress must know that a united people demand that they stay in Washington until a terrible injustice is righted.

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MONGOLIANS ROUT JAPANESE INVADERS IN CRUSHING DEFEAT

Tories Aim To Bottle Up New Deal In Sit-Down

Practice Sabotage in
Committee Against
Vital Legislation

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—A deliberate sit-down strike by tory-controlled committees in both Houses of Congress today threatened to block enactment of every important New Deal measure.

The sit-down technique is now being used by the Senate and House Appropriations Committees to bottle up widely backed amendments to the anti-labor provisions of the Woodrum Relief Bill.

Despite the tremendous resentment expressed throughout the country against the Woodrum Bill in strike and demonstrations, neither committee has yet seen fit to schedule a meeting to discuss amendments.

Refusal of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a one-vote margin on Tuesday to permit the Senate to take up revision of the Neutrality Act is the outstanding recent example of the tory practice of pigeon-holing important New Deal legislation in committee.

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The smoothly functioning tory isolationist coalition is now planning to use the same methods of delay and inaction in an effort to kill the Japanese embargo resolution introduced by Senator Key Pittman of Nevada which will be discussed by the Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow.

Key New Deal measures on domestic policy such as the \$800,000,000 Wagner housing bill, the \$2,600,000,000 recovery program of self-liquidating projects and the Schwellenbach resolution to continue the LaFollette Committee all face the grave danger of being bottled up in committee.

President Roosevelt is making plain just where he stands on the tory strategy of attempting to force early adjournment while keeping vital administration bills gathering dust on committee shelves in all of his talks with representatives and Senators.

F. D. R. CONFERS ON HOUSING

The President conferred this morning with Rep. Henry B. Steagall, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee and Rep. Clyde Williams, ranking Democrat.

Quintuplets Are
Reported Born to
Mexican Couple

MEXICO CITY, July 13 (UP).—The newspaper Universal said today in a dispatch from Villa Hermosa that quintuplets had been born in the town of Puerto Obregon, State of Tabasco.

The dispatch said that three boys and two girls, all normal and healthy, were born to Senora Polita Alvarado de Carbonell, wife of a journalist, Julian Carbonell.

It said that the mother was in a precarious condition and under the care of a physician.

House OK's FDR
Hyde Park
Library

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UP).—The House joined the Senate tonight in approving a bill to establish the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N. Y.

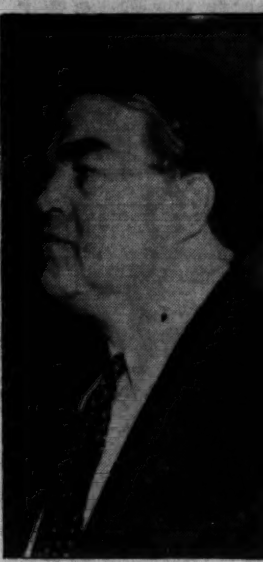
The roll call vote was 221 to 124. Passage came after a motion by Rep. Hamilton Fish, R. N. Y., to recommit was defeated 219 to 132.

Bow of Squalus Up, Lines
Break, Ship Again Sinks

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 13 (UP).—The bow of the sunken submarine Squalus broke through the surface of the water late today, but immediately plunged back to the bottom of the ocean from which it had been raised a short time before.

Navy officials said a buoyancy of 40 tons in the pontoons pulled the boat partially out of the water and that the extremely heavy pull caused the ship to snap the lines holding it to the two forward and two aft pontoons.

Witnesses said that the Squalus—laid up of 25 men—came 25 feet out of the water, but the only of-



JOHN L. LEWIS

WPA to Fire 47,300 Here on 18-Month Rule

Destruction of Entire
Program Faced in
August Slashes

Having drained its rolls of many of the most skilled mechanics by ending the prevailing wage scale, WPA yesterday prepared for the next steps on the road to its virtual destruction, as provided in the just enacted Woodrum Bill.

Those steps are:
1. New York City rolls now at 140,000 will be slashed to 119,800 by August 31.
2. Of the 119,800, nearly 40 per cent, or 47,300 will be dismissed "for a month" because they have been on WPA 18 months or more.

3. Wage slashes as high as \$20 a month for certain categories, will be put through in New York in order to apply the "wage-equalization" provision, in the Woodrum Bill.

The quotas came from Chicago where WPA Administrator F. C. Harrington and administrators of all parts of the country are in conference to work out the ways and means to apply the WPA-wrecking Woodrum Bill.

Acting in the absence of Administrator Col. Brehon B. Somervell, his deputy, Major Edmund H. Leavy, announced that 3,223 more pink dismissal slips have been mailed yesterday to WPA mechanics who have either chosen to quit because of the reduced wages or were taking part in the protest stoppage beyond the five day limit permitted by WPA.

This brought to a total of 5,397 the number dismissed since the bill was passed.

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Lewis Asks U. S. Act In Harlan Shooting

Murphy Sends Aides to
Mine County to Probe
Chandler Bloodshed

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UP).—Attorney General Frank Murphy today sent two observers from his civil liberties division to Harlan County, Ky., where yesterday a pitched battle between pickets and national guardsmen resulted in the death of one coal miner, and the wounding of six others and a trooper.

Murphy dispatched the men shortly before he received a letter from President John L. Lewis of the CIO, who also is head of the United Mine Workers, charging that Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler had ordered guardsmen to shoot miners to "exact vengeance upon the UMWA for opposing him in last year's Senatorial election."

Murphy said that his men had been asked to do some special work and that they will advise him if they discover any violations of civil liberties. "Obviously," he added, "our aim is to work out any problem harmoniously with the local authorities."

LEWIS DEMANDS U. S. ACT

In his letter Lewis demanded that the Governor intervene to protect the miners from "a politically disappointed and angry governor who pursues and wounds them with the same ferocity and lack of restraint that characterize the habits of a Dominican dictator."

"You have statutes under which you can proceed," he added. "In addition, the President can act if he is so disposed. The republic has vested him with ample powers to protect the lives and liberties of its citizens. Kentucky and Harlan County, after all, are within the United States."

Yesterday's incident marked a continuation of violence which has been prevalent since April when the Harlan Coal Operators Association

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Paris Editors Held in Nazi Espionage Link

PARIS, July 13 (UP).—News-papers reported today that two prominent Paris newspaper personalities had been incarcerated by military authorities.

Official quarters were silent on the reports. There is a severe government decree banning publication of news concerning espionage cases.

The Paris Soir said that the case was "a serious affair concerning the state's security" and reported that the two men were alleged to have confessed. The arrests were made after a joint investigation by military and police officials, the newspaper said, hinting that further arrests of prominent figures might be expected.

One of those arrested was described as having been city editor of an important newspaper and the other as manager of a morning newspaper. It was reported the arrests were in connection with the expulsion of a notorious German Nazi agent, Otto Abetz, who operated in French circles for years in an effort to undermine national morale, according to Paris newspapers.

70,000 Sign Puerto Rico Petition For Third Term

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 13 (UP).—Seventy thousand Puerto Ricans have signed a petition asking President Roosevelt to run for a third term. The petitioners suggest Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes as the President's running mate. Puerto Ricans have no vote.



SOVIET COMMISSAR of Navy Kuznetsov reviews from a cutter ships of the Black Sea fleet in maneuvers near Odessa. Sailors of the Red Navy are lined up at attention on deck of one of the ships.

FDR Calls U.P. Story On 'Split' With Hull 'False' on 'Every Fact'

Strong Denial Issued Over Press Account of
Disagreement With Hull on Neutrality
Message; Flays 'Subterfuge' in Story

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UP).—A United Press dispatch saying that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull had disagreed on the language of a neutrality message to Congress drew a sharp denial today from the President. The dispatch said that a report of a disagreement

between Secretary Hull and Mr. Roosevelt had come from administration quarters—that the President wanted to use forceful language in stating his position on neutrality but that Hull was represented as opposed to language so forceful that it might anger the Rome-Berlin axis and further antagonize an already rebellious Senate.

In his statement today Mr. Roosevelt said the U. P. dispatch entitled the reading public to a statement from the President. He said the dispatch was false. Secretary Hull, through the State Department's press department, also objected to the dispatch.

STORY IS FALSE

The president's statement said: "The reading public is entitled to a statement from the President, a statement of warning which has been made necessary by a news story issued through the United Press today and already printed in one or more papers and on the United Press ticker service."

"The headline of the local Washington Herald states that the President and the Secretary of State have 'split' on some form of note on neutrality."

"The story states that they were reported in administration quarters today to have disagreed on the language of a neutrality message."

"The headline is, of course, wholly false; so is the story."

"The subterfuge of saying in the lead of the story that they

(Continued on Page 4)

'Times-Hearst' Trap to Fire Guildsmen Exposed

By Art Shields
A dirty plot with Hearst came to the shoulders of New York Times executives at the National Labor Relations Board hearings at 120 Wall Street yesterday.

Lester Levin, trial attorney for the Board, accused the Times management of plotting with Hearst papers to trap a leading trade unionist.

The government attorney made the charge in the third day of final argument against the Times, which stands accused of violating the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Leonard Goldsmith, Times advertising solicitor and President of

(Continued on Page 4)

2,000 Foes Killed, 254 Captured in River Battle

Shoot Down 199 Tokio
Planes; Mongolia
Loses 52

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 13.—Japanese-Manchurian troops which invaded the Mongolian People's Republic in the sector east of the Khalkhin (Khalka) River have been hurled back across the stream, and the area is again "firmly held by the Soviet-Mongolian troops," a communique issued by the headquarters of the Mongolian-Soviet troops in the Mongolian Republic announced today.

Japanese-Manchurian losses from July 6 to 12 were set at about 2,000 killed and more than 3,000 wounded, while 254 prisoners were taken by the Mongolian-Soviet forces as well as four field guns, four tanks, 15 armored cars, 70 machine guns and other weapons.

Mongolian-Soviet losses were 293 killed and 653 wounded.

JAPAN LOSES 61 PLANES

In air battles the invaders lost 61 Japanese planes as against the Soviet-Mongolian losses of 11 planes, bringing the total Japanese losses in fighting from May 28 to July 12 to 199 planes, as compared to the Soviet-Mongolian losses of 52.

Morale of the two Japanese divisions, among the best in the Japanese army, used in the provocation, was at a low ebb, it was announced, and Japanese troops were sent into the battle in a drunken condition.

The Mongolian People's Republic, Outer Mongolia, and the Soviet Union, are pledged to each other's defense against aggression by a mutual assistance pact which was reaffirmed by Soviet Premier Vyacheslav Molotov in his recent report to the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"Fighting between Mongolian-Soviet and Japanese-Manchurian troops took place with intervals from July 6 to July 12 inclusive in the Nomon-Kan-Burd-Obo area and east of the Khalkhin River," the communique issued by the Mongolian-Soviet headquarters through the Tass news agency here said.

REPULSED ON JULY 5

"On July 5 Japanese-Manchurian troops were repulsed from the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic by a determined counter-attack on Mongolian-Soviet land troops and air forces, and by the end of the day of July 5 were almost completely driven back to Manchurian territory."

"At dawn of July 6 Japanese-Manchurian troops, reinforced by fresh reserves which arrived from Manchuria, and also by large numbers of tanks, heavy artillery and aviation, again violated the border of the Mongolian People's Republic east of the Khalkhin River in the Nomon-Kan-Burd-Obo area and took the offensive."

"From July 8 to July 12 inclusive, battles which resulted in hand-to-hand fighting, took place east of the Khalkhin River."

"By a determined counter-attack of the Mongolian-Soviet land troops, supported by bombing and attack planes, all the Japanese-Manchurian attacks were successfully repulsed. The territory east of the Khalkhin River is firmly held by the Soviet-Mongolian troops."

"According to information of the Soviet-Mongolian headquarters, in the battles from July 6 to July 12 inclusive, the Japanese-Manchurian lost about 2,000 killed and more than 3,000 wounded. In this period the Mongolian-Soviet troops captured 254 prisoners, four field guns, four tanks, 15 armored cars, 70 machine guns and other weapons."

"Important documents were taken, among which was an order of the commander of the Kwan-

(Continued on Page 3)

Weather
LOCAL—Moderately warm and partly cloudy today and Saturday.
Eastern New York—Generally fair.
New Jersey—Generally fair, somewhat warmer on coast.

Mongolians Rout Tokio Invaders in Big Defeat

(Continued from Page 1)

tung Army (the Japanese unit in northern Manchukuo), General Uyeda, No. 1532, dated June 20, and an order of the commander of the 23rd Infantry Division, General Komatsubara, No. 105, dated June 30, concerning an offensive of the Japanese-Manchurian troops on the Khalkhin River on July 1.

"Among the infantrymen prisoners taken are one captain, named Kato, and 12 non-commissioned officers. The testimony of the prisoners and the documents taken fully confirm that this Japanese adventure in the area of Lake Buir was carefully prepared long beforehand.

"In the fighting against the Mongolian-Soviet troops, there took part two Japanese infantry divisions, the 23rd and the Seventh, as well as the First Motorized Brigade, the First Independent Heavy Field Artillery Regiment and as many as six or seven Japanese-Manchurian cavalry regiments.

"The Mongolian-Soviet troops in these battles lost 239 killed and 653 wounded.

COMMAND THE AIR

"Air battles as well as activities of the bombing air force of both sides took place from July 6 to July 12 in the area of Lake Buir and Nomon-Kan-Burd-Obo, in which command of the air was always retained by the Mongolian-Soviet aviation.

"In the air battles from July 6 to July 12, Mongolian-Soviet air forces and anti-aircraft artillery brought down 61 Japanese planes. Twelve flyers, the crews of some of these planes, were taken prisoner: Captain Marimoto, Lieutenant Amano, Lieut. Mitsutomi, Non-Commissioned Officers Ishibe, Takamatsu, Ishizawa, Motohara. A majority of them are seriously wounded.

"A briefcase has been taken with orders and documents of the commander of the Kwangtung Army air force, General Giga, who directed the operations of the Japanese air force.

"The Mongolian-Soviet air force lost 11 planes in that period. "In the period from May 28 to July 12, inclusive, 199 Japanese planes in all were brought down. The Soviet-Mongolian air force lost 52 planes in the same period.

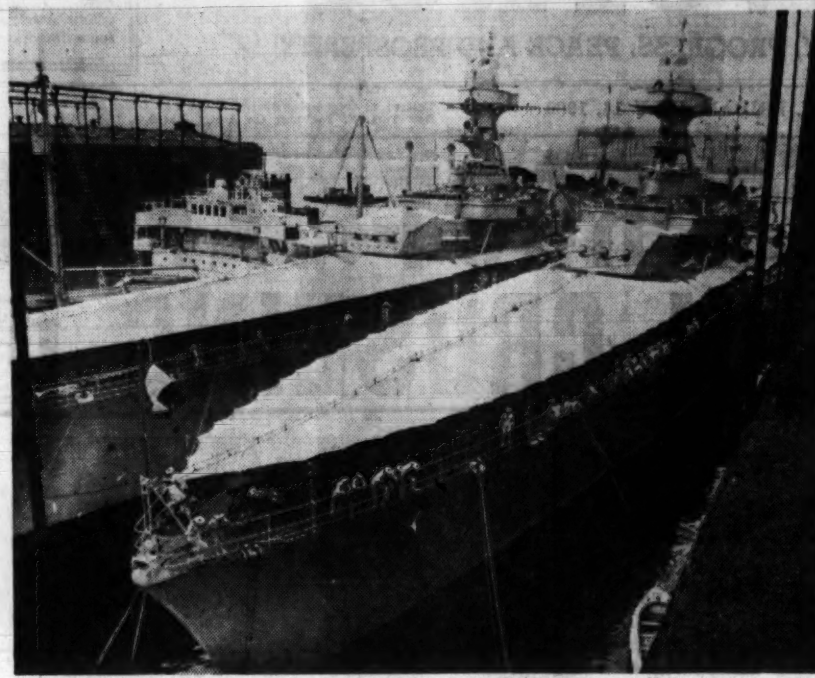
"In the opinion of the Soviet-Mongolian commander, the Japanese infantrymen are not bad soldiers, although they could fight much better, since both divisions, the 23rd and the Seventh, are considered the best of the Japanese divisions.

"The fact that these divisions were defeated so easily is explained by the elements of demoralization beginning to set in deeply in the Japanese infantry. In view of this, the Japanese command was often compelled to send these troops into the attack in a drunken state.

"The Japanese aviation and tank troops are weaker than the Japanese infantry.

"As regards the rumor circulated by the Kwangtung headquarters that the Soviet-Mongolian troops allegedly used poison gas and bacteriological weapons, the headquarters of the Soviet-Mongolian troops regard these rumors as brazen lies and vile slanders."

French Ships Here for Bastille Day



Two cruisers of the French war fleet, the Georges Leygues and the Gloire, here for goodwill tour in observance of the 150th anniversary of Bastille Day (France's July 4th), are shown tied up at the French Line pier. Public will be invited to inspect the vessels today at Pier 88, N. R.

U. S. Newsmen Cite 'Fabulous Japanese Claim' at Mongolia

3 American Reporters Dispatch Carefully-Worded Stories Disproving Tokio Story on 'Victories'; Tell of Soviet Activity

Three American newspaper men on the scene of the fighting on the Mongolian-Manchurian frontier remain skeptical of Japanese victory claims, carefully-worded dispatches over official Japanese wires from Japanese army headquarters made evident yesterday. The correspondents all visited the battlefield on the north side of the Khalkhin River.

John R. Morris, United Press staff correspondent, reported that "the Japanese at all points of my tour insisted that they had shot down an astonishing number of Russian planes—approximately 400, compared to twelve Japanese planes lost."

"Diligent search with the aid of Japanese staff officers failed to reveal the wreckage of any Russian plane except the engine of one bombing plane, fragments of three wings, and two machine guns," Morris said.

Morris took pains to add what happened to a similar Japanese provocation at Changkufeng (Lake Khasan) last summer.

"In this connection," he said, "it was noteworthy that the Russians were now in uncontested possession of the famous Changkufeng Hill, on the Siberia-Manchukuo-Korea frontier which was the scene of a long and bitterly fought battle last summer."

The effectiveness of the Soviet-Mongolian air force was attested by Russell Brines, Associated Press correspondent, who wired:

"Japanese planes were shifting their bases constantly in fear of aerial attacks. Through the day

Bastille Day At the Fair

11:30 A.M.—French National Day (Bastille Day), reception of official French party, World's Fair Boulevard Gate, Federal Building, Arrowbrook.

11:30 A.M.—French Day program at Court of Peace with addresses by Gov. Lehman (3:00 P.M.), Battle of Champagne program from Rainbow Division veterans. Master of Ceremonies, Col. William Donovan (8:30 P.M.), French Pavilion.

France Hears Nazis Call Out Million Reserves

PARIS, July 13 (UP).—Dispatches reaching official circles today said that Nazi Germany will have 1,000,000 reservists under the colors by July 31. The dispatches said the reservists were being called up progressively.

It was believed that Germany's standing army now totals at least 1,000,000 men. Should the dispatches above be correct, the Reich therefore would have 2,000,000 men under arms by the end of this month.

claimed by the Japanese. "The effectiveness of the Soviet-Mongolian units engaged was attested by Steele.

"Tuesday," he reported, "while viewing the Russian positions from advanced artillery posts, I witnessed the remarkable spectacle of 500 Russian trucks and tanks moving toward the front, across the hills and in scattered formations on the Soviet side of the river."

and took the field under the Duke of Brunswick. The fascists and Munichmen in France, willing to place France under Hitler's sword rather than see their country advance and prosper for the people, have had "illustrious" predecessors in their policy of national treason.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau said that "liberty, and equality without which liberty cannot exist" were the foundation of the Republic, adding significantly these principles were "useless" unless the people "enjoy abundance and peace." This doctrine is now embodied in the Stalin Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

The teachings of Rousseau and the other revolutionary thinkers of France profoundly influenced the American Declaration of Independence, in which in turn spurred the French revolutionaries to set down their aspirations before all mankind in the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

The French Revolution aroused the furious ire not only of the French nobility, of whom Madame de Staël, the great French writer, said that they "consider themselves more as the fellow-countrymen of the nobles of all country than as the fellow-citizens of Frenchmen," but of the royal and feudal aristocracies in every land.

COALITION OF MONARCHS A coalition of monarchs was formed to combat free France and put a throne once more over the country, nobles over the people, obscurantism and superstition over free thought and liberated science. The coalition had important allies in the French nobility, which flocked to the camp of the King of Prussia, joined an army at Coblenz

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Chinese Destroy Tokio War Plant

Take Vital Outposts at Kiangsi; Tokio Pilots Shoot at Americans

CHUNGKING, China, July 13 (UP).—Chinese military reports said today that Chinese troops had entered Hualiyuan in northern Anhwei Province, destroying Japanese military works and withdrawing when Japanese reinforcements arrived.

The reports said Chinese troops renewed their attacks at Fengsin in northern Kiangsi Province, capturing outposts and important villages. Meanwhile fighting was severe in southern Shanhsi Province, where Japanese troops were converging along five routes from the Tai-Hang mountains.

REPORT TOKIO PILOTS MACHINE-GUN AMERICANS

CHUNGKING, China, July 13 (UP).—Chinese sources reported today that three Americans, Miss Margaret Seck, Miss Margaret Bissonette and Lawrence I. Schilling were subjected to machine-gun fire from a low-flying Japanese airplane while aboard a steam launch in the Min River.

No one was injured, although bullets struck the woodwork of the launch. The Americans were said to have been evacuating Foochow with several Chinese.



NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR SAILS FOR MOSCOW: Laurence A. Steinhardt as he left New York for the Soviet capital. He succeeds Joseph E. Davies, now envoy to Belgium. Since returning several weeks ago from his last post as Ambassador to Peru, Mr. Steinhardt has been in Washington

Award Contract For New U. S. Sub

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—The Navy awarded a \$2,797,000 contract today to the Electric Boat Co., of Groton, Conn., for construction of a 700-ton submarine. The craft, a coast defense type, will be only half the size of the 1,400-ton Squalus which sank off the New England coast.

Chemical Division Trains



CHEMICAL WARFARE DIVISION of the U. S. Army recently staged its annual show of chemical smoke and gas for students at Edgewood, Md. Here's Sergeant Holworth loading a 60-pound chemical bomb into a projector.

Paris Set for Joint Rally With Britain

PARIS, July 13 (UP).—The British high command made contact with their French colleagues today as the flag-bedecked capital prepared to witness the most impressive military demonstration since the World War in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille during the French Revolution.

Tonight both high commands were guests at a brilliant dinner at the British Embassy, while detachments of British guardsmen, marines, bluejackets and airmen fraternized with units of every branch of the French fighting services from home and abroad in Paris cafes and clubs.

Tomorrow morning's Franco-British military demonstration before a million Frenchmen lining the Champs Elysees from the Etoile to the Place de la Concorde will serve as a background for joint high command conference aimed to continue coordination of the two nations' fighting machines, begun several months ago.

The French were well pleased with the rage of the Nazi press over the bombers' demonstration, as proving that the Franco-British thrust went home.

Public festivities in Paris streets began the celebration of France's national holiday tonight, and tomorrow is the big day. Thirty thousand men, 3,000 cavalry horses, 120 cannon of all calibers, 700 tanks of all sizes, armored cars, machine guns mounted on motorcycles and late military weapons still on the secret list will wind down the avenue. Overhead will roar 400 French and 55 British warplanes.

Viscount Gort, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, will be given the signal honor of taking the salute of the French forces beside Gen. Maurice Gamelin, generalissimo of all France's armed forces on land and sea and in the air.

Roosevelt Orders Pacific Air Bases

Urges Construction at 'Earliest Date' of Naval Air Bases

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Roosevelt decreed today that interests of "national defense require the establishment of naval aviation bases" on Palmyra, Johnston and Midway islands in the Pacific, and at Kodiak and Sitka, Alaska, "at the earliest practicable date."

For this reason, Mr. Roosevelt said in an executive order, he was suspending for this work the eight-hour day required by law on government contract construction. The President also emphasized the isolation of the places from labor supplies.

The eight-hour day law authorized suspension by the President "in case of national emergency."

Congress authorized construction of naval aviation facilities at the five points in an act signed April 25.

In another executive order, the President transferred Lindbergh Bay at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, from the Interior to the Navy Department for construction and operation of a naval air station.

Fascist Plot Uncovered in Chile Raids

Reactionary Leaders Caught Among 15 Jailed

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 13 (UP).—With 15 suspects detained in the last four days' raids, authorities today believed they were nearing the climax of an investigation of a fascist plot against the state.

Among the latest seized were Juan Abbate Contreras, secretary of the departmental board of the Conservative Party, and a functionary of the Santiago Archbishopric whose office police claimed had been used for conferences by the conspirators. Alberto Warnken, former manager of the Carabinero's Cooperative, surrendered.

Others held included Lieut. Col. Armando Soto Parada, an army medical officer, Claudio Herrera, an employee of the Banco Espanol de Chile, and a member of the Chilean Falange (fascists), and Enrique Quiroga Madrones, son of the retired General Enrique Quiroga Rogers.

lative to the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese conversations. The Domei News Agency said the program includes:

1—Japan will insist that Britain cease support of Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, change her "anti-Japanese attitude in China," and recognize the new situation created in North China by Japan's invasion.

2—Britain must agree to cooperate with Japan politically and economically in the Tientsin area and to help maintain peace.

The Japanese capital was plastered with violent anti-British placards and anti-British mass meetings were being held daily throughout the empire and in the Japanese-controlled areas of China.

DEMOCRATS OF THE WORLD CELEBRATE BASTILLE DAY IN GLORIOUS TRADITION OF STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY

By Herbert Rosen

Today is Bastille Day in France, the 150th anniversary of the taking of the royalist fortress-prison in the heart of Paris on July 14, 1789, which set the great bourgeois-democratic revolution already under way into rapid motion. The people of France celebrate this glorious day because the fall of the Bastille was a high point in the history of their struggle for freedom, and the peoples of other lands join in celebration because their own search for liberty has been brightly lighted by that heroic day. The democrats of all countries today find in the epochal achievements of the French Revolution a call to unite in defense against man-hating fascism, which brazenly proclaims its destiny to be "the destruction of the principles of 1789."

We in America hold this day—10 days after our own Independence Day celebrations—close to our hearts.

CELEBRATED IN U. S.

During the opening years of President George Washington's administration, the anniversaries of the fall of the Bastille were celebrated with as much fervor and joy in America as in France. The United States enjoy its freedom in tremendous part because of the aid of the French people, and in turn the American War of Independence inspired the French revolutionaries. Lafayette recognized this mutual link of the American and French Revolutions in an act full of meaning. After the Bastille fell, he sent the key to the ancient building to George Washington, under whom he had fought for American independence, and the key can still be seen in Mount Vernon.

"Our American giants of 1776,"

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., writes in his book "What is Communism?" "Inspired revolutions throughout the world. The great French Revolution, the reverberations of which filled Europe's ears during the entire nineteenth century, took its first steps under the impulse given by the American Revolution."

American support for the epochal battle of the French people to strike off the chains of feudalism and clear the way for progress, was expressed in the energetic defense of the First French Republic by Thomas Jefferson, greatest of America's founding fathers. As Secretary of State under Washington, Jefferson extended credits to France and warned that the United States would place an embargo upon any power that invaded France.

JEFFERSON FOUGHT 'NEUTRALITY'

"Neutrality," of the same war-breeding variety as today; was the cloak by which the enemies of progress and democracy in the United States fought to bar American aid to revolutionary France. As Browder writes, "It was the economic royalists of that day who fought for neutrality behind which they conspired with the enemies of France, and as Jefferson foresaw, finally conspired also against their own country, the United States." ("The People's Front," p. 242) Jefferson saw the revolution in its first days, as American Minister to France. He followed in the footsteps of the stalwart old American democrat, Benjamin Franklin, who had been welcomed in France years before as the envoy of the

American people and had won France's aid in the struggle for American independence.

Many of the revolutionary leaders were Jefferson's close friends, his ideas and suggestions were incorporated into the great Declaration of the Rights of Man, and the British Ambassador to Paris reported that Jefferson was "a great deal consulted by the principal leaders of the Tiers-Etat (Third Estate, the popular group); and I have great reason to think that it is owing to his advice that the order called itself L'Assemblée Nationale (The National Assembly)."

In the United States Jefferson was bitterly attacked by the Federalists, the forefathers of our present-day Tories, for his outspoken defense of the French Revolution. Scurrilous pamphlets accused him of being a "Jacobin," but Jefferson fearlessly accepted the title of the courageous defenders of French democracy.

The French Revolution aroused the furious ire not only of the French nobility, of whom Madame de Staël, the great French writer, said that they "consider themselves more as the fellow-countrymen of the nobles of all country than as the fellow-citizens of Frenchmen," but of the royal and feudal aristocracies in every land.

COALITION OF MONARCHS

A coalition of monarchs was formed to combat free France and put a throne once more over the country, nobles over the people, obscurantism and superstition over free thought and liberated science. The coalition had important allies in the French nobility, which flocked to the camp of the King of Prussia, joined an army at Coblenz

and took the field under the Duke of Brunswick.

The fascists and Munichmen in France, willing to place France under Hitler's sword rather than see their country advance and prosper for the people, have had "illustrious" predecessors in their policy of national treason.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau said that "liberty, and equality without which liberty cannot exist" were the foundation of the Republic, adding significantly these principles were "useless" unless the people "enjoy abundance and peace." This doctrine is now embodied in the Stalin Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

The teachings of Rousseau and the other revolutionary thinkers of France profoundly influenced the American Declaration of Independence, in which in turn spurred the French revolutionaries to set down their aspirations before all mankind in the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

FRENCH CONSTITUTION

The writers of the Constitution of 1793, the most democratic charter of government the French people have ever possessed, wrote into this document the principles of unity with other peoples in the struggle against the tyrants. Articles 118, 119, 120 and 121 read in succession:

"The French people is the natural friend and the ally of free peoples.

"It does not interfere in the government of other nations and does not permit other nations to interfere in its own.

"It grants asylum to foreigners exiled from their country for the

cause of freedom, and refuses it to tyrants.

"It does not include peace with an enemy which occupies its territory."

Marching into battle under banners on which was inscribed, "The French people arisen against the tyrants!" the revolutionary armies under Jacobin leadership drove back the invaders and were welcomed as liberators by the peoples.

SAVIORS OF THE REVOLUTION

The revolution was saved by the action of the Jacobins, the fearless democrats of bourgeois-democratic revolution in tapping the energies of the plebeian population, the creators of wealth, the foundation of the nation, the men who, as Jean-Paul Marat, their spokesmen said, "can expect nothing, save what their courage brings."

This selfsame patriotic energy which saved France in the years of the First Republic is today feared by the descendants of the Coblenz traitors, the self-exiled foes of the Revolution. The official French government celebrations of the 150th anniversary of the founding of French democracy have been perfunctory "soirees" from which the people—the descendants of the makers of the Revolution—have been sedulously barred.

But the modern working class, ready at the head of the people to establish socialism, a society truly based on the watchwords of the French Revolution, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," has made the traditions of 1789-1793 its own. The French Communist Party, which has joined together the fighting strains of the Marcellaise and the International, has organized a vast campaign of popular festivities and

celebrations in honor of the Revolution.

LENIN ON THE JACOBINS

In 1917, on the eve of the October Revolution in Russia, V. I. Lenin wrote an article entitled "Can Jacobinism Frighten the Working Class?" in which he defended his thesis that "the Bolsheviks are the Jacobins of the proletarian revolution."

"The bourgeois historians see in Jacobinism a downfall," Lenin wrote. "The proletarian historians regard Jacobinism as the greatest expression of an oppressed class in its struggle for liberation. The Jacobins gave France the best models of a democratic revolution; they repelled in an exemplary fashion the coalition of monarchs formed against the republic. The Jacobins were not destined to win a complete victory, chiefly because eighteenth-century France was surmounted on the Continent by countries that were too backward, and also because France itself was not possessed of the material requisites for socialism, since there were no banks, no capitalist syndicates, no machine industry, no railroads.

"Jacobinism" in Europe or on the boundary line between Europe and Asia in the twentieth century would be the rule of the revolutionary class, of the proletariat, which, supported by the poorest peasants and relying on the presence of the material requisites for an advance towards socialism, could not only achieve the same great ineradicable, unforgettable things that were achieved by the Jacobins of the eighteenth century, but could also lead to a permanent triumph of the toilers of a universal scale."

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Los Angeles Officials Act On Paralysis Outbreak

Emergency Action Taken to Halt Spread of Epidemic

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (UP).—Authorities took emergency action today to halt an outbreak of infantile paralysis which had reached epidemic proportions in Los Angeles County.

Superintendent Everett J. Gray, of the County General Hospital reported 30 cases in scattered parts of the county. He considered the situation especially serious in that the outbreak was not confined to a single locality.

The county's Board of Supervisors placed a \$500,000 emergency fund at Gray's disposal and authorized him to take whatever steps he believed necessary to avoid another epidemic as serious as that of 1934-35 when 1,420 cases were reported.

Catholic Union Group Backs Chicago Guild

ACTU Demand Hearst Enter Parley to End 8-Month Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 13.—Demanding that "the management of the Chicago Herald & Examiner at once enter in good faith into negotiations with the Chicago Newspaper Guild looking towards a settlement of the strike," the Catholic chapter, Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, has thrown its "moral and material support" behind the Guild. The strike is now in its eighth month.

In a recent resolution, the ACTU urged all other chapters to take similar action.

The ACTU found that "the strike was called after repeated efforts by the Guild to negotiate just grievances were frustrated by the management of the two Hearst papers" and explained that "on three occasions since the strike was called the management has opened negotiations, obtained offers of settlement from the Guild, refused to make counter-proposals, and thus allowed negotiations to lapse."

The Catholic labor group, whose membership includes Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor, Railroad Brotherhood and independent unionists, pointed out that "the management has repeatedly resorted to violence, misrepresentation and other illegal tactics to break the strike."

The strikers are completing plans for participation in the giant CO rally at the Chicago Coliseum, Sunday, July 16, at 8 P.M. John L. Lewis, CIO Committee, will be the chief speaker. Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, will deliver the invocation. Other speakers will be Van A. Bittner, regional director, Steel Workers Organizing Committee; and Alderman W. A. Rowan, of the City Council's labor contacts committee.

Negro Congress Leader to Speak Here Tonight

John P. Davis, young Negro leader and national executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, will address an informal meeting of the Greater New York Council of the Congress here tonight.

The meeting will take place at the Harlem Y.W.C.A., 179 W. 137th St., Room 101 at 8 o'clock. It was called by A. Phillip Randolph, noted Negro labor leader and president of the Congress and Max Yergan, first vice-president of the Congress and chairman of its local Council.

Mr. Yergan is also a Negro member of the faculty of the City College of New York.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Yergan asserted that tonight's session will discuss questions "of national importance as well as problems definitely within the scope of the Greater New York Council." Mr. Davis is on a national tour.

Mother Bloor to Be Given Unique Birthday Gift

Mother Bloor will be given a birthday present of 50 new Communist Party members this Sunday at the annual picnic and entertainment being given by the Westchester County Communist Party at Brandt's Farm, Saw Mill Rd. and Odell Ave., Yonkers.

The program will also feature a boxing exhibition by Bruce "Tiger" Flowers, Negro world's welterweight champion from 1925-1931. Bathing beauty contests, baby contests, dancing, athletics, and Soviet films will round out the day.

Carl Brodsky will serve as master of ceremonies. Admission is 25 cents in advance, 35 cents at the door.

Transport Workers Cheer Gains in New Pact

21,500 Are Covered by IRT and BMT Agreements



Daily Worker Photos

Some of the 7,000 IRT and BMT workers who jammed both halls of Manhattan Center Wednesday night to ratify new two-year contracts with the companies, providing for a total of \$2,150,000 for holidays and sick leave with pay, wage adjustments, and arbitration of disputes, in addition to the previous provisions for a closed shop, holidays with pay, and improved working conditions.

(Top, left to right: Austin Hogan, president, New York local of the Transport Workers Union of America, CIO; John Santo, international secretary-treasurer, and City Councilman Michael J. Quill, international president.

U. S. to Appeal Ruling in Milk Trust Case

Indictments Against Midwest Firms Dismissed

CHICAGO, July 13 (UP).—Federal Judge Charles Woodward today threw out the government's anti-monopoly case against the Midwest milk industry.

He sustained demurrers against the indictments filed by 43 individuals and 14 corporations.

Leo F. Tierney, special U.S. assistant attorney general who is in charge of the prosecution, announced immediately that he will carry the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The U.S. Justice Department's anti-trust division had obtained indictments charging corporations, co-operators, dairymen, Chicago's health commissioner and the head of the Cook County state's attorney's office with conspiracy to violate the Sherman Act by fixing milk prices in the Chicago area. All of these were covered by today's decision.

Anti-monopoly cases against 40 individuals and corporations in the nation-wide ice cream industry, indicted with the milk defendants, will be argued during the fall term of U.S. District Court.

Woodward held that under the agricultural adjustment act and the agricultural marketing act "sole plenary and exclusive jurisdiction over the marketing of milk in the Chicago area insofar as such marketing affects interstate commerce is vested in the secretary of agriculture."

The policy of Congress, he ruled, would give the secretary full power to control such activities and "it results that prosecutions for violation of the Sherman Act so far as the marketing of milk is concerned are withdrawn from the Sherman Act."

Fair Rates Cut to 50c For Groups Over 500

The World's Fair management announced yesterday that the admission charge for parties of 500 or more would be reduced from 60 cents, the previously prevailing "wholesale rate," to 50 cents.

The individual admission charge stands at 75 cents, however, despite grumbling among concessionaires who contend that their business, by no means as rushing as they had expected, would be stimulated by a reduction.

The threatened revolt failed to materialize after the dissidents among the concessionaires discovered the group as a whole was not united on a resolution drawn up for presentation to Grover A. Whalen, head of the Fair corporation.

Last 2 Victims of Gallup Mine Frameup Pardoned

New Mexico Governor Frees Ochoa and Avitia After Long ILD Struggle; Men Framed by Mine Owners in Anti-Union Plot

The last two victims of the Gallup miners frame-up, Juan Ochoa and Manuel Avitia, have been pardoned by Governor E. Miles of New Mexico, the International Labor Defense announced yesterday.

The conditions of the pardon, it was learned, require that Ochoa leave the state and Avitia leave the country. The ILD said it was seeking to obtain the right for Avitia to leave the country voluntarily.

The pardon culminates the long struggle to organize the miners in the area, which resulted in savage repression, frame-ups, kidnapping, and wholesale arrests.

In 1933, a big strike tied up all mines in the area. The mines are subsidiaries of Anaconda Copper. Court martial was declared in an effort to break the strike. Wide-spread arrests led jails overcrowded and whole families were herded into camps set up in the heart of Gallup.

Herbert Benjamin, now national secretary-treasurer of the Workers Alliance, passing through Gallup in connection with his work for the unemployed, was among those court-martialed and sent to jail.

The strikers won, forcing the release of all those sent to jail. Among the outstanding leaders of the struggle was Ochoa.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK UNION The employers, the following year, in a move to break the union, taking advantage of the period of unemployment, sought to evict miners from the homes which they always considered their own.

The resistance prevented it, but the following year, they tried again. On April 5, 1935, the police tried to evict a miner. The workers gathered in an alley, after putting back the furniture of the miner, who was arrested.

Tear gas was thrown at the workers, who were waiting to hear of the results of the arrest. The wind wafted the gas back at the sheriff and his deputies, who, becoming infuriated, shot blindly into the crowd. One miner and the sheriff were killed.

A reign of terror was immediately instituted and 680 miners were charged with first degree murder. Robert Minor, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and David Levinson, attorney, going to Gallup for the ILD, were kidnapped, brutally beaten and left in a lonely spot on the desert.

Hundreds of trade unions rushed to the defense of the Gallup miners, forming a committee headed by Keywood Brown, president of the American Newspaper Guild. By the time the trial was set, all but 10 of the 680 were freed.

The jury found seven defendants innocent and sentenced Ochoa, Avitia and Leonardo Velarde to jail from 45 to 60 years.

ILD CONTINUES FIGHT The ILD, meanwhile, continued to keep the case alive, took care of the families of the sentenced men and the miner who was killed, and conducted activity for the freedom of the men. Last year, Velarde was freed.

The Friends of New Mexico has undertaken the campaign to raise funds for transporting Avitia and his family to Mexico while the I. L. D. seeks to have the order for his deportation changed.

Federal Jury to Probe Into U. S. Lottery Fakes

BOSTON, July 13 (UP).—United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandt today called a special session of the Federal Grand Jury to hear evidence in a \$20,000,000 nationwide fake lottery scheme.

At the same time, he sent subpoenas to 100 persons in 20 states to testify during the presentation of "five tons of evidence" collected by post office inspectors during the past 18 months.

Brandt believed he would require three weeks for presenting the case to the jury, which will be asked to indict 70 persons.

The spurious scheme, he said, involved baseball pools, sweepstakes and treasury balance pools. The alleged conspirators, Brandt said, misused the names of several nationally prominent persons. The evidence, he added, included millions of tickets, fake lists of alleged winners and various circulars.

500 Homes A Day Started by U.S. Agency

FHA Reports Housing Projects Up 80% Since Last Year

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UP).—Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald said today construction of new homes under the FHA building program increased 80 per cent in the first six months of 1939 over the same period last year.

In that time the FHA has accepted mortgages for insurance totaling \$367,845,000, compared with \$277,370,000 in 1938, McDonald said. Since March 1 an average of more than 500 houses a day have been started under FHA inspection.

Seventy per cent of the mortgages accepted this year cover new homes, he said.

Foreign Born Defense Parley Starts in Phila.

Rep. Coffee to Address Conference Against Fascist Laws

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The Emergency Conference on Alien Legislation convened today at the International Institute, 645 North 15th St., prepared to adopt a vigorous campaign against the threat of pro-fascist legislation designed to attack and wipe out the civil rights of aliens and native-born citizens of this country.

CONGRESSMAN MAIN SPEAKER

John N. Coffee, Congressman from Washington, will be the speaker and he will discuss the origin and significance of these bills. Other speakers at the conference will include Dr. N. Shepard. Among those who have endorsed the emergency conference are: Dr. Luther Harr; Honorary Adrian Bonnelly; Francis Fisher Kane, Esq.; Senators Anthony D. Sylvester and H. Jerome J. De Note; Crystal Bird Fauset and Rabbi William H. Fishershriner.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born today greeted the Philadelphia conference and wished it every success in uniting "all the people of Philadelphia" for the defense of the repressive "anti-alien" legislation, especially the recently-repealed law for the registration and fingerprinting of all non-citizens in Pennsylvania.

Court of Appeals Rules Brother Can Sue Sister

Awards \$5,000 Verdict to Boy Suing Sister for Damages in Car Accident; Cites Modern Family Structure Today Against Precedent

ALBANY, July 13 (UP).—The state's highest tribunal has ruled that a brother may sue his sister in court.

In a decision upholding a \$5,000 verdict awarded to 14-year-old Ernest A. Rozell, against his 18-year-old sister, Evelyn, the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by associate Justice Harlan W. Rippey, said:

"If we are to be tied down to precedent without exception, the law must remain static and there can be no growth in the law. Shades of Holmes and Cardozo must rise in horror at the thought."

The boy lost four teeth as a result of an automobile accident two years ago. He was riding with his sister, who was driving, when their automobile collided with another vehicle. They reside with their parents at Glens Falls, N. Y.

The defense had argued that brother-sister actions would endanger family unity. Justice Rippey's opinion said the modern family is "far different in structure, status and internal social and legal relationship than the family of ancient times."

He said the relationship between the sexes has "radically changed," that man and woman are now "upon a plane of substantial legal equality."

"Legal prohibition alone will not hold together the family life," he wrote. "There is something finer and deeper than artificial compulsion that makes the family relationship as strong and causes it to be as zealously maintained as in the ancient age."

"If permitting suit by a brother against a sister is to tear asunder the ties that sustain the family unit then it must indeed be held together by a slender thread. Under present-day realities unrelated to bygone traditions, the past ought not to dictate legal relations between them."

Two Jailbreakers Are Arraigned After Capture

Andrew Compel, 22, and Aurelio Trough, 25, who escaped from Brooklyn City Prison Wednesday and led police on a three and one-half hour chase before they were captured, were arraigned in Brooklyn Felony Court yesterday and held without bail for hearing next Monday on a charge that they escaped while awaiting trial on felony charges.

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FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1939

Isolationist Aid To the Aggressors

Here's the latest piece of evidence of isolationist help to fascist aggression.

A vast majority of the American people, even according to the Gallup Poll, have expressed themselves in favor of an embargo on war supplies to Japan. But the isolationists in Congress want to hear nothing of it.

According to yesterday's N. Y. Sun: "Senate Bloc Fights Curb on Arms to Japan. . . . The Senate's isolationist bloc sought to solidify opposition against proposal by Senator Pittman to let the President curb the export of war materials to Japan."

There you have a concrete idea of what the isolationists are driving at. They want the fascist aggressors let alone to extend their present wars into world war. And in the Japanese instance, to bring war dangerously nearer to our shores.

Thus the filibusterers want to override the will of the majority of the American people, which is against isolation and for an embargo on merchandise of death to Japan.

The Senate must break through this sabotage of all peace measures. It can do so by discharging the Foreign Relations Committee and bringing the issue before the Senate acting as a Committee of the Whole.

From all sections of the country should come the demand of an aroused people that: Congress must not adjourn without repeal of the fascist-aiding automatic arms embargo!

The House That 'Idle Jack' Refuses to Build

All you have to do is to try to find a habitable apartment at a rent proportionate to average income to know how scandalous is the housing situation.

Private building has broken down. The banks which have the money for loans refuse to finance any new building. Why should they? As the financial masters of the Building Material Trust and as leading landlords themselves, they reap a harvest from the extortionate rent levels.

Yet, in the face of the enormous need for housing, the Tory gang merrily throws monkey wrenches into every Government attempt to start a nation-wide housing program.

Yesterday, the House Banking Committee side-tracked Senator Wagner's housing bill which provides for adding \$800,000,000 to the amount the Government can guarantee in building loans. Good and faithful servants of the Wall Street banks these Tory "economy" Congressmen!

We see that the brutally rigid level of the Building Material Trust (cement, lumber, plumbing supplies, etc.) has aroused Assistant U. S. Attorney Thurman Arnold. He has very truly charged that a tight industrial monopoly is crushing the building industry, thus acting as one of the major brakes on recovery.

Here is really where the trouble lies, and here is where the Government should strike hard blows. The New York Times is nervous about the possibility of anti-trust action and suggests that Mr. Arnold go after the trade unions. This is the strategy against which the nation should be on guard. Labor is the least cost in building; monopoly prices, loan usury, and landlord greed are the real enemies.

Meanwhile, the proposal of the Communist Party for a five-billion a year Federal Housing Program for the next five years remains the sole practical plan to break the log-jam in the building industry which is weighing so heavily on the recovery fight of the rest of the country.

Shake Hands with The Transit Workers

Once again the Transport Workers Union has come through with flying colors.

In winning an improved contract from the I.R.T. and B.M.T. transit systems, the union has defeated the attempt of the companies to provoke a strike and at the same time has gained new protections for the workers.

The people of this city will certainly congratulate the transport workers and will back them in their determination to keep and improve their conditions when the city takes over the transit lines.

Economy Mystery

Congress drops 600,000 WPA workers to "save money."

Congress yesterday refused to increase Government revenue by removing exemptions from tax-exempt bonds, and thus deprives the Government of the right to tax \$50,000,000,000 worth of securities held by Wall Street.



World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Why Are the Moors Being Sent Back to Spain? Clashes in the Franco Regime

Big news, often the most important, is repeatedly tucked away in the most obscure corners of the capitalist press.

For instance, the Moors on Franco's orders are being rushed back to Spain. Way down at the bottom of a little story from the British base at Gibraltar in the New York Times of Thursday, stuck at the end of William P. Carey's canard, is the following paragraph:

"Spanish Legionnaires and Moorish troops have been returning to Spain from Morocco since Sunday, the majority landing at Algeiras from Cuetra. The movements are believed to be connected with reported revolts in various Spanish towns."

We believe the re-importation of the Moors into Spain is a No. 1 item. Why are they being re-called? For war against France? Or are they being rushed to Spain for use against the Spanish people, even against dissenting groups within the fascist-nationalist camp?

When Franco began his rebellion against the Spanish Republic he started it by shipping Moors from Cuetra to the Spanish mainland. Back in 1934 also Moorish levies were brought over to massacre Asturian miners.

But Franco has just shackled Spain with a fascist "victory." The country is teeming with armed fascists. More than a million people are in concentration camps and the execution squads are busy night and day.

We believe that the most likely explanation is that despite war-weariness and prostration in the face of fiendish terror there is a flare-up of popular struggles in many places aided by fierce internal clashes in the fascist camp. Hence Franco fearful of the unreliability of numerous divisions of his own troops is counting on the conscripted Moors to shoot only in the direction they are ordered.

Reports of unrest in Franco Spain have been widely printed in the capitalist press here. Particularly the Asturian miners have never ceased their guerrilla warfare against the oppressors and invaders.

But the story of the conflict in top flight fascist circles gets virtually no mention in the reactionary newspapers.

In this regard, the trip of Mussolini's Foreign Minister Ciano to Spain was intended to ease Franco's inner difficulties by bringing him into the war alliance and by bolstering the prestige of the Spanish Fascist Falange.

Nearly all the groups that originally merged and supported the fascist uprising and intervention in Spain are in conflict or split wide open on the kind of regime Spain should now have.

Included in Franco's camp at the outbreak of the fascist rebellion were: (1) Traditionalists—that is, the old Monarchists and feudal landowners, the Carlists (or Reguets), the big industrialists, the majority of the old army officers and the Church hierarchy; (2) the Falange, the newly-created fascist organization which had direct connections with Rome and Berlin.

The first group is split over re-establishment of the Monarchy, and then over who should be king. The second group wants a Rome-Berlin kind of regime with an immediate and direct tie-up with the axis, though even within this camp there is conflict over where the emphasis should be placed, on Rome or Berlin.

In an attempt to end all inner bickering and to get complete control in its hands the Falange, in collaboration with the Gestapo and Ova (Nazi and Italian fascist secret police), has set up its own terror machinery. This is frequently used against its erstwhile allies in the first group.

The Falange has a grip on the apparatus for arrest, detention and execution. A man may have been charged and acquitted by the official functionaries in Franco's regime and then be taken over by the Falange and done away with. This, of course, is not conducive to harmony among the fascist allies. And in this situation, the people often express their hatred of all the fascist tormentors.

Hitler and Mussolini began to look upon this situation quite seriously sometime ago, especially when some of Franco's adherents objected openly to a military tie-up with the axis. A case in point was the declaration of the Franco General, Aranda, head of a mission of seven generals and 65 officers. On June 18 in Berlin Gen. Aranda said: "In the event of war Spain wishes to preserve merely a benevolent neutrality towards Germany and Italy." It is true, he was speaking for his own group. But such a view in important sectors of Franco's armed forces brought Ciano post haste to Spain.

The rapidity with which the crisis in the fascist ranks develops and the vitality of popular resistance to the fascist regime surprises even some of those best informed on Spain. "Voice of Spain," authoritative publication published in London, recently declared:

"We did not expect that the position of Gen. Franco would become acute so quickly. . . . The cauldron may bubble up again, far sooner than we expect."

Implication of the Moors is positive proof that Franco feels his dictatorship at present is unstable and uncertain.

HIS PET PROJECT

by Ellis



An Editorial

GREEN TRIES TO BLOCK INTERNATIONAL LABOR UNITY

The sentiment for unity to defeat the monster of Fascism has become so strong that the Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Zurich was barely able to register a majority against affiliation of the powerful Soviet trade unions.

Even the British trade union leaders who in years past had instigated the campaigns against labor unity this year felt compelled to themselves introduce the resolution for re-opening negotiations with the unions of the Soviet Union.

It was the 12 votes of the A. F. of L., cast against unity, which were the deciding factor and helped continue a disastrous policy which has already resulted in the destruction of the trade union centers of Germany, Austria, Spain, Czechoslovakia and Memel.

The vote of the A. F. of L., dictated by a letter from William Green, had not been debated in the labor movement here in the United States. Mathew Woll's report against the Soviet trade unions at the last A. F. of L. convention had been presented and disposed of without a single word of discussion.

In his letter to the Congress, Green repeated the time-worn argument that the Soviet trade unions do not represent a "free democratic trade union movement functioning free from government control." The workers in Europe have already rejected this falsehood as will everyone here who gives it a moment's thought.

The Soviet trade unions are not "controlled" by the government. On the contrary, these powerful unions have a tremendous voice in the conduct of their government and they use that voice in order constantly to improve the living and working conditions of their 22,000,000 members. The Soviet trade unions do what every militant union here in the United States strives for—play a major role in the life of the country and the government for the benefit of their membership and of the people as a whole.

The position of Green on international labor unity is not surprising. It is a continuation of the same policy which the reactionary majority on the A. F. of L. Executive Council pursues here at home. The splitters of labor unity in the United States are the splitters of unity on a world scale.

But the decision of the IFTU Congress is not final by any means. For the workers themselves have not yet spoken. A glance at the voting at the Congress reveals how completely the decision against unity mis-

represented the sentiments of international labor.

The four countries voting for affiliation, British, France, Mexico and Norway, have 9,300,000 members—3,000,000 MORE than the organizations voting against. But this is only part of the picture. New Zealand and Argentine would have voted for unity but their delegates did not arrive in time. The Canadian Federation of Labor likewise favored unity, but its delegate was absent.

The Spanish delegate, representing one of the labor movements that have been made the victims of the IFTU policies, was shamefully refused a vote. The affiliation of the Chinese unions which are displaying heroic resistance on the basis of unity, had not yet been accepted officially and so their delegate could not vote.

If the full voting strength of the unity forces had been cast, there is no question of what the outcome would have been and the votes cast by William Green against unity would have been cast in vain.

Even the stand of the delegates of some of the small countries like Sweden and the last minute switch by the Polish delegates, certainly did not represent the workers who sent them but registered the pressure of reactionary elements in their governments. The workers of Poland, Sweden and other small countries know only too well that history says that such a policy will not save them.

The latest move of Green and Woll to keep labor from uniting against fascism, places a tremendous responsibility upon the workers and leaders of the A. F. of L. They are duty-bound to reject that policy in no uncertain terms.

In doing so, the labor movement would not be voting on whether or not it agrees with Socialism. It would be deciding whether it is for or against Munich; whether it is for or against Chamberlain's policy of capitulation before fascism; whether it is for or against an unwavering stand for democracy; whether it is for or against the unity of all workers against the enemy. In fact, the American workers have already made up their minds on this crucial issue. They are for firmness and resistance and for the unity which makes them possible.

How many more democratic countries must go the tragic way of Spain, Czechoslovakia and Austria before the A. F. of L. leadership comes to its senses? How much closer must the fascist menace approach the very borders of the United States before these leaders become alarmed?

The entire CIO, membership and leadership alike, has shown its concern for unity here in the United States, in Latin America and throughout the world. With this position the membership and an ever growing section of the leadership of the A. F. of L. is in hearty accord. It is only a small group at the top of the A. F. of L. which is keeping labor apart in this country and helping the reactionaries to triumph in 1940. This same group cast its votes at Zurich in such a way as to make it easier for the Chamberlains to carry through their policy of capitulation to fascism everywhere.

Upon American labor, and particularly upon the membership of the A. F. of L. falls a special duty to let the world know that they flatly repudiate the vote cast by Green and that they understand that labor unity here and on a world scale is imperative for the preservation of democracy.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

'Conscience-Blindness'

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Today pacifism is nothing more than a growing pathological state of conscience-blindness that is aiding the scourge of Tory-Fascist-Nazi. It works to subjugate more victims to their vile creeds of intolerance, racial bigotry and insatiable appetites for injuring and robbing others of their rights to peace and happiness.

Pacifists have been doing their best to create psychological and political conditions that are quickly used by the Nazi and fascist monsters as they betray this or that small nation. These pacifists seem incapable of ever admitting that their erroneous attitude is not advancing the cause of peace or that of freedom and democracy.

There is therefore, not justification for those responsible for the success of the nefarious plots of the Munichmen against the peace of the world, to ask us now to believe that they are sincerely alarmed at the news that there is a new appeasement in the offing.

A WORKER'S CORRESPONDENT.

Series on Musical Art— Beneficial to World at Large—

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It is with great interest that I read the first of a series of articles on modern Soviet and American musical art. These articles by such famous composers as Shostakovich and Prokofiev will prove beneficial not only to music lovers but will also arouse interest of the world at large.

Music is the expression of the inner spirit and in spite of the present day music there are still many who appreciate the old classical music by Mozart, Beethoven, Schuman and many others.

I hope these two contemporary composers of repute will say a few words on music and musicians of yesterday.

In the near future I hope the Daily Worker will also find time and space to devote to a good novel, a short story or drama and old and new authors both American and European.

Good literature, understanding and appreciation of music and other arts are vital in achieving a broad-minded, thinking people. Education teaches us to understand the world and men. Education teaches us to appreciate the beauties of life and finally education shall lead us to a better, more useful life.

ETTIE KATLER.

W.P.A. and Labor—

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It seems that the Woodrum emasculatation of the prevailing wage for W.P.A., has finally straightened Mr. William Green of the A. F. of L. out of his non-partisan crouch.

Mr. Green's supine and inept expression of surprise at the action of Congress in the present instance is not fooling the membership of the A. F. of L. Green's silence and his failure to act prior to the present crisis, in spite of the fact that he knew what was afoot, shows that he was a party to the conspiracy to beat down the wages of American labor.

The country-wide protests and strikes on W.P.A., reveal that the workers are aware of the danger to their standard of living. It also serves notice on William Green and our glorified Congressional Chamber of Commerce, that the workers are in no mood for any Munich betrayal of labor's interest.

Labor is reaping the rewards resulting from its dis-unity and of the fake non-partisanship of its leadership. The policy of non-partisanship is a betrayal of every principle of labor unionism.

H. ZUCKERMAN.

Evening Students See Legislature In Action—

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A delegation of 17 evening school students was sent to Albany last week by the City-Wide Student Committee to Save the Evening Schools. The delegation set out with the purpose of convincing the Republican Legislators, called in special session, of the necessity of the maintenance of the evening schools. It intended to point out that true economy could not be exercised at the expense of 94,000 underprivileged evening school citizens.

It appeared to the bewildered delegates that their Republican representatives in Albany weren't interested in their sincere pleas. Offices that were open to the diverse political parasites that infest the capitol, were closed to earnest students. Even more disheartening was the sight presented in the offices of prominent officials where secretaries were tearing up, with callous indifference, unopened letters! Many naive students deemed such an action a basic infringement upon the obligations of a representative the solemn duty of heeding the will of the people electing him.

When the Senate finally convened for the weighty discussion of the budget the delegation sat attentively in the gallery anticipating a glimpse of the legislative action that had made the representatives too busy to see visitors or to read their mail. At 11:28 A.M. the session was called to order, at 11:29 A.M. a motion permitting smoking in the Senate was passed, at 11:30 A.M. the Senate adjourned until 1:30 P.M.

Two and one half hours after the specified time enough legislators were found to reconvene the body. Upon the announcement many Senators were working on committees the Senate adjourned without any further discussion. Unfortunately the time limit set by the bus company upon our visit to Albany deprived the delegates of the privilege of hearing the ultimate adjournment until later in the month.

M. GORDON, City-Wide Student
Committee to Save the Evening Schools.

The World That COULD Be—

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Out of the din of the Fair's "World of Tomorrow" into the beautiful vision of "Futurama," one sees a world worthy of our advanced age. One launches into the most delightful hopes for the future—certainly all must be well in such peace, light and safety as General Motors depicts.

But the soothing effects of "Futurama" were blackened out by the war clouds ominously gathering over our world, and the last vestige of the dream I had just indulged in, utterly vanished.

E. R.

ART ROBBERS

We see in the papers that Mr. Samuel H. Kress, chain store mogul, gets his name in all the papers by giving his thirty million dollar art collection to the National Art Gallery.

We are supposed to be grateful. But we just can't work up any such emotions at all. Mr. Kress is giving to the people what really never belonged to him in the first place. He never painted any pictures. He piled up a fortune by sweating young girls behind the counters of his chain stores. His name signifies terror to the serfs of his mercantile empire. With his sweat-soaked wealth he buys the art treasures which were created by the humble artists of an older day, and becomes an "art patron." We can't get enthusiastic about this method of preserving art.

We see that the Metropolitan Museum has just bought the painting of Nicola Zirolli, a WPA painter. That's much better. Mr. Zirolli makes pictures; he doesn't rob sales girls. Mr. Kress no doubt considers the WPA as "extravagance." Maybe another Big Money collector will start "collecting" Zirollis. But heaven forbid that the living Mr. Zirolli should be allowed to work on a Government art project. Mr. Woodrum of Virginia might not like it!

We think that art belongs to the people. We are completely lacking in gratitude for a system which permits a Mr. Kress to strut as a benefactor thanks to his ruthless exploitation of little girls. We like Mr. Zirolli better.

PERSONAL--BUT NOT PRIVATE

By DAVE FARRELL

THE text for this sermon, dear friends, comes to me by way of a penny post-card from a gentleman whose initials are E. Y. (I presume he's a gent) and who hails from Puyallup, Washington. His message is brief and to the point. He asks, "What do you know or remember about the Federal League?"

That's a forthright question and deserves an equally forthright answer. But in attempting to answer it, I find I really don't know where to start. Shall I start in the middle and work back and forth? I could do that and begin with a bit of boomerie of the late Charlie Ebbets. I could start at the end and compare its aftermath with the Brotherhood War, something I've already gone into. And I could, if I were half smart, start at the beginning. Maybe I'd better get half smart. So here goes, right from the gun.

In 1913 a fellow named James Gilmore, a member of the exclusive Chicago Athletic Club, became interested in a semi-pro baseball league. I don't know who hooked him in the first place. But somehow he got interested and started looking into the finances of baseball. What he saw with the naked eye gave him ants in those certain garments. And his next step was to make a scientific study of the game. What he saw led him to believe that there was gold on the diamonds, if one knew how to go after it properly. He became convinced that baseball could stand a third major league.

Knowing the people who count up big sums of money and think nothing of it, Gilmore started promoting the necessary funds. This wasn't hard in a town like Chicago. And his first important contact was Charlie Weegman, who had been successful with a string of eating houses. Then he knocked over Helen Gould's husband, Shepherd and Phil Ball of St. Louis. But his Big One was the multi-millionaire R. B. Ward, Brooklyn baker. Ward was willing to go for baseball, provided two things happened. First they had to put a club in Brooklyn. And second the nickname of said team had to be the Tip-Tops, same being the name of the bread he was peddling. Gilmore, only too willing, they made a deal. Then Gilmore surrounded himself with a couple of smart baseball men in "Old Jungle" Goldman and Ned Hanlon, one-time manager of the immortal Baltimore Orioles.

Goldman, Hanlon and Gilmore came to the conclusion that the major league magnates were passing up a lot of bets. There were some towns where there was only one franchise that could easily stand two; other cities that already had two could stand a third club; while some of the AA territory actually was big league material, only the moguls were chumps and didn't realize it.

So during the winter of 1913-4 they announced that there would be a third Big League during the coming season, embracing St. Louis and Chicago (giving them three clubs each), Pittsburgh and Brooklyn (with a brace apiece) plus Baltimore, Buffalo, Indianapolis and Kansas City.

The boys went right ahead announcing this, signing up that one, buying real estate here, and spending money there. And while all this made good copy for the sport pages, it didn't mean that they'd actually have a league. For while they were signing up managers, they weren't getting much consideration from the players. The boys in flannels were just "a little bit scared" about going into a new league just on the say so of guys they didn't know any too well. What the new league needed was a bell-cow, somebody who rated with the players. But how were they going to get a name to lead the flock in?

Fate and Charlie Ebbets threw that into the Federal fold. Joe Tinker, who was 33 1-3 per cent of the Tinker to Evers to Chance combination had managed Cincinnati the year before was let out by August Herrmann and sold to Brooklyn for some \$25,000. Herrmann, who was a fairly decent chap, agreed to give Joe a cut of the sale, some \$10,000 as a consolation prize for either having to manage or live in Kings County. (It's a fielder's choice for the reader.) This cut was by no means a secret as everybody, including the ticket-taker at the South Ferry end of the El knew about it. But Ebbets, whom nobody ever referred to as Good-Time Charlie, bit at the deal. He gave Tinker a percentage to the effect that in view of Joe's magnificent bonus from Herrmann, there was no reason for him, Ebbets to pay him, Tinker, his full salary.

But Joe was in no mood for any kind of songs. All he wanted was his salary. And he told the Squire of Flatbush that any deals he had made on the North Bank of the Ohio had nothing to do with transactions to be made along the Gowanus. But Ebbets couldn't see it that way. And Tinker wouldn't see it any other. And so they hit a real stalemate.

But not for long. Because as soon as this news got to Gilmore et Cie, they went into action. Gilmore and Weegman descended on Tinker with a lot of dough and offered him the management of the Chicago franchise in the newly organized league. Joe took their offer.

And now having the proper bell-cow, they let no grass grow beneath their swivel-chairs. They set him up in a handsome suite of offices and sent out a stack of checks high to players they thought ought to be in their organization. The wires read like this: "You are invited to come to the Federal League offices and discuss contract terms for next season which I assure you will be very handsome. Even if you do not sign a contract, all your expenses will be paid."

When these hit the players, they began to pour in droves. What did they have to lose? Nothing and at the worst it meant a free trip to Chicago with everything on the house.

Joe met his colleagues with plenty of everything, arguments and money. First he gave them a lot of truisms about the position of the player under the reserve clause. And then he gave them something that interested them more. He told them that they were suckers to play at salaries that went only from year to year. One bad season and all they could expect was an amputation of a few grand for the next year. Joe offered the boys a three-year contract with half the dough in advance and the other two for the other half. And to show earnest money, he waved certified checks right under their noses. Well, that was something. Good, Old Joe!

Then he went to the players who were being bought at fancy prices and said, "Look, chumps, your contracts were sold for such and such dough to the magnates. But what do you get out of it? Nothing but your salaries! Sign with me and I'll give you half the dough that your owners were getting for you, plus a pretty good salary for playing. What do you say?"

Whoo, Dave! You're running short on space. So just tell the customers that this will be

SPORTS DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1939

REDS ROUT GIANTS, 7-0; TIGERS BEAT YANKS

Tigers Rout Donald With 9 in 8th to Hand Champs Sixth Straight Defeat

DETROIT, July 13.—It's a real slump! The World Champion New York Yankees picked up where they left off before the All-Star interlude and blew their eighth straight game here today as a crowd of 20,000 came out to cheer the downfall of the mighty men of New York. The score was 10-6, which doesn't tell the story.

It looked for seven and a half innings as though the slump were a thing of the past. Behind the masterful hurling of Atley Donald, apparently headed for win number eleven, and with some crisp hitting, including Joe Gordon's home run, the champs led 4-1 going into the last of the eighth. Then the storm broke and before it was over Donald, Sunda and Murphy had been clobbered and the Tigers had scored nine big runs. The champs came back with two in the ninth off relief; Pitcher Benton, but they could not make up the big margin.

So prior to the Boston Red Sox night game with the Cleveland Indians, the Yanks led by only six games, a margin smaller than that of the Reds in the National League for the first time this year.

And by now Manager McCarthy is really worried. But really.

So Yacht, Say Our Dodgers

Hovering around third, fourth and fifth places, any of which they can occupy at a moment's notice, the Brooklyn Dodgers return to the wars again at Ebbets Field this afternoon after a day aboard Larry MacPhail's private yacht.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, whose 3-0 victory over the Brooks Wednesday night brought Whitlow Wyatt's 8-game streak to an end, will be opposing the Dodgers again today.

Freddie Fitzsimmons will hurl for Brooklyn today and will probably be opposed by Joe Tobing. Pat Frederick will have a doubly complicated task, as he will be facing one of the teams which has caused the Dodgers more grief than any other in the National League.

Phils Get Roy Hughes

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 (UP).—President Gerald Nugent of the Philadelphia Phillies today announced a straight player deal by which Pitcher Al Hollingsworth was sent to Newark of the International League for second baseman Roy Hughes. Hughes, who is 27, has a batting average with Newark of .368. He had a tryout with Cleveland in 1935 and last year played with the St. Louis Browns, batting .281 in 58 games.

TESTIMONIAL and DANCE in honor of

Frank Costello and Michael Saunders

Executive Secretary of Brooklyn Council Y.C.L. on their election to the NATIONAL COUNCIL

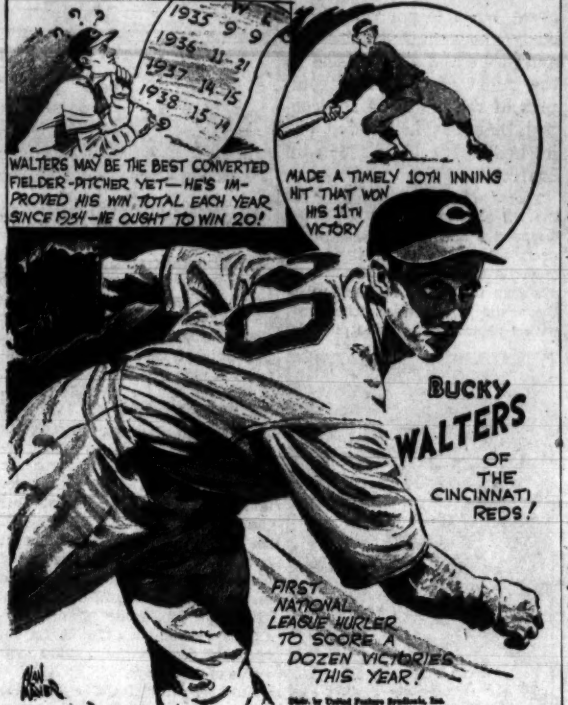
Featuring STEPHAN GRAY and His Singers

SAT. JULY 15, 8:30 P.M. AT SEA-COOLED BRIGHTON CENTER

2306 Coney Island Ave. Brooklyn Sub. the Couple 75c

Little Lefty

AND TOYS WITH GIANTS



Along Fistic Row

Fame and Fortune Not So Easy to Get in Ring—Too Many Good Boys After It

By Stan Kurman

If you think that boxing is a pretty easy way for a young fellow to make himself a pile of jack and hit the headlines, then listen to the case of Tony Martellano.

Now, Tony Martellano isn't any big shot and his name isn't one to send fight fans running for the record books. But Tony is a fine Italian boy from the East Side who appeared to be going places in the lightweight ranks for a while.

Tony started out in the amateurs. His fine record and the bleak outlook for a business career prompted Tony to try the pro rings. He showed plenty from his very first start and for a while he had difficulty getting fights. (A Daily Worker reader sent in a letter to that effect. It was published the night Tony got his first break—a prelude to a garden card.)

Before long Tony had compiled a stand-out record of 35 straight wins. Experts were beginning to sit up and take some notice of the hard-hitting, rugged youngster. Game and determined, he had fought a couple of draws with seasoned campaigners while compiling the victory string. And that made the boys in the know like Tony all the more. For when a youngster, slowly fighting his way out of the prelude class, can hold a smart vet even he can be tabbed in anybody's future book. Some Martellano enthusiasts were even talking title.

Tony had just hit top-billing in the small fight clubs when he was paired with slugging Julie Kogan in the main event at the Queensboro Arena about a month ago.

They double team to detract from our heroes' worth

as many games as Almadra at bat. "And how about Whit Wyatt?" says I.

"You noticed Gabby Hartnett didn't use him in the All-Star game, didn't you?"

"Yer," says I. "Why was that?" "Humph!" said that guy. "It was an inter-league contest and Wyatt was waived out of the American League in 1932. Why, they say the Dodgers are saving the country from going broke."

"How's that?"

"They've got so many old men on the team the government doesn't have to shell out as much for old age pensions."

He snorted and added: "Have you read the latest book called 'Life Begins at 40 with the Dodgers'?" I shook my head.

"Well, if you're a Daily Worker writer, I'm telling you—it isn't fair, ethical or good sportsmanship. It's sophomoric journalism. It's rank

FOR FULL STORY And Inside Angles on the Conn-Bettina Fight, Don't Miss Tomorrow's Coverage Here.

Bucky Walters Takes 14th at Polo Grounds as Berger, Craft Homer

Apparently not handicapped by the absence of slugger Ival Gooden, who is nursing a dislocated shoulder, the league-leading Cincinnati Reds opened their invasion of the East at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by tossing their No. 1 fliker, Bucky Walters, at the New York Giants and backing him up with enough batting power to hand the second place Terrymen a 7-0 drubbing.

Walters, who despite the fact he is not a mere youngster like his American League conferee is on his way to becoming the Bob Feller of the National League, walked off with his fourteenth victory of the season, holding the Giants to two hits in the first eight innings and then retiring the next two batters in the ninth after giving up three straight safe blows with only one out.

And while the converted infielder was stopping the Terrymen dead in their adduced tracks, Prince Hal Schumacher, the Giant starter, was pitching creditable ball, but finding out that throwing home run balls doesn't pay. Hal tossed them at Wally Berger, who clouted a four-bagger to left in the second, and Harry Craft, who duplicated the feat in the sixth.

The score might have remained at 2-0, but Bill Terry yanked Schumacher in favor of pinch-hitter Jimmy Rippe, who popped up dismally in the eighth, and young Manuel Salvo pitched the ninth inning for the Giants.

That was unfortunate. For the Reds—ten of them all told—hopped on Salvo for five runs. Bongiovanni began the fireworks with a single. McCormick added another. Lombardi sent Bongiovanni to third with a fly to left, and Harry Craft scored both runners with a single to center. Then Wally Berger walked for the fourth time—he got four bases on balls and a homer for the afternoon's work. Myers singled in another run, and Walters drove a grounder through Kampurs' legs for an error for another and yet another crossed the plate on Werber's sacrifice fly.

CASTLEMAN TO JERSEY

The Giants yesterday announced they had released Pitcher Clyde Castleman to their Jersey City farm club on option.

That loss won't finish Tony's career. Not by a long shot. He still has plenty on the ball. But the fame and fortune doesn't seem to be waiting on Tony's alley. Not that we're crying about him. He's just an example of the pack of strong, willing youngsters who read about the sensational climbs of such greats as Joe Louis, Henry Armstrong and Billy Conn and reckon it's easy pickings.

For every guy who gets near the top, there's a hundred wandering around the lower rungs. And for every one on the lower rungs there are a hundred more ambitious youngsters trying to climb up. So the best bet is to stay away from the ring. Too much punches for the gamble at sweepstakes odds.

discrimination. It's a new kind of chauvinism which will wind up by rending the progressive forces of the nation into little shreds. "It's—"

Indignation got the better of my friend. I tried to soothe him. He finally grew calmer. "It's small townishness," he told me. "Brooklyn is Terre Haute, Grand Rapids and Council Bluffs rolled into one. If you ever have lived there for one day, it gets you. You're sunk. Ten to one Rodney lived there once."

"I think he did," I says. "That's it!" he told me. "That IS it! And MacPhail is a mesmerist. His wide-eyed confidential manner is something to behold. His hospitality is enough to warm the cockles of your heart. He's a master press agent. But—he hasn't got a ball club." He looked at me earnestly. "Tell Rodney to beware of the fate of the Flatbush fanatic. They all wind up sooner or later forgetting their right names. Dodgermania is like eating the lotus flower of forgetfulness, going to those Brooklyn games is like drinking a draught of nectar. If you believe in the class struggle, beware of Ebbets Field. It is a rock like that of

Scylla, and the mythical monster which will wreck the good ship Progressivism stands just back of home plate."

"That's no rock, that's Blimp Phelps," I said.

"Scott if you will," says my new-found friend, "what can life be but an illusion, how can the good battle be won, if you eternally support—and play up in the Daily Worker—a team that can never win the pennant, a team like the Dodgers?"

What could I do, Rodney, but agree? And what could I not promise if I refused to tell you publicly what he said. Don't fall to consider this warning. It's meant seriously. Play fair. Give the Yanks at least one paragraph more in each story and, honest, kid, the Giants are still in the league.

SCORE

P.S.—I forgot to tell you that my ball game friend's name is Robert Forsythe.

by del

WHAT'S THE IDEA OF SHOOTING OFF YOUR BAZOOKA TO THAT AUTO WORKER?

I JUST WANTED TO MEET THE SUPER-MAN YOU GAVE MAKES 1000 CARS A DAY HERE!

LOOK MARMADUKE—WE MEANT MR. BUCKSWORTH, THE BOSS—BUT HE'S IN EUROPE NOW—ON A PLEASURE TRIP!

IT'S A GOOD THING THE WORKER WHO SAW YOU THOUGHT HE WAS CRAZY—OTHERWISE WE'D HAVE HAD A RIOT ON OUR HANDS!

WHAT'S THE IDEA OF THE BIG IDEA FELLERS?!

HEY WANT FROM THAT FACTORY HUNDRED, YOU BIG LUNACY!

SCRAM!

BUCK AUT

WHAT'S ON

DATES: 12 words, 50c Monday to Saturday, 15c Sunday, 10c additional word. DEADLINE: Wednesdays, 12 noon. Sunday Worker, Friday, 12 noon. Payments must be made in advance or notice will not appear.

Tonight SONATA RECITAL: Ives, Stravinsky, Brahms, 8:30 P.M. Youth Cultural Center, 100 E. 14th St., NYC. Refreshments, Dancing. Auspices: Pablo Casals Music Club, YCL.

Tomorrow TESTIMONIAL DANCE to Frank Costello and Michael Saunders. 8:30 P.M. Featuring Stephan Gray's Band, Earl Robinson. Sub. 40c-Couples. The Sea-Comet Brighton Center, 2306 Coney Island Ave. Ausp. Brooklyn Council YCL.

Coming HARLEM SUITCASE THEATRE opens Summer Season, Sunday, July 16, 8:30 P.M. Revival of Langston Hughes' "Don't You Want to Be Free?" Guest Stars: Frank Wilson, Asadata Dfora. Library, 109 W. 125th St., NYC. Sub. 40c. At Workers Bookshop: 135th St. YMCA, or phone AUdubon 3-4800.

LIDO SWIM-DANCE: Ballroom-Pool. Swimming competition under direction Trade Union Athletic League. Cool, Comfortable, Grilled Orchestra. Suite at the pool. Stay cool while you help the Disabled Veterans Fund. Auspices: Bronx Chapters, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Tickets—40c in advance, 80c at door. Available at Friends and Progressive Bookshops, Manhattan; and Prospect Peoples Bookshop, 920 Prospect Ave., Bronx. Date—Saturday, July 22nd, 8:30 P.M.

Boston, Mass. INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER—Victory Festival and Outing—Sunday, July 16th—Camp Unity, Franklin, Mass. National Culture on Parade: Youth Divisions in sport competitions. Variety of Foods—Joe Murphy, Guest Speaker.

Philadelphia, Pa. TONIGHT: Gala Mexican Cabaret, Belmont Mansion, Fairmount Park. Michael Loring, Master of Ceremonies. Ausp. Friends of Lincoln Brigade. Directions: Take Park Camp at 33rd & Dauphin or 44th & Parkside to Belmont Mansion.

CAMP RIDGEVALE—3 weeks only beginning July 15, \$14.50 per week. This special offer is being made as a result of new policy and new personnel. Harry Bard, Manager; H. Rothstein, formerly "Pete & Neddie's" Social Director; Excellent Food, Swimming, Canoeing. All Sports: Prominent Lecturers. Concert Program, Dancing. Call PENnsylvania 4772.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER—Jamboree and Picnic, July 14, St. Valentine's Church Park, Sports, Dancing, National Dishes, Competitions. Frankford El to end of Line, then car 68 to City Line.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION SOCIAL DANCING taught by Experts in 3 hours. Private Lessons 12-10 P.M. Daily. Miss Marion, 2 East 23rd St. corner Broadway.